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THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

SETCRY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

BOOK SECOND.

The mountains' the mountains! amidst them is my home To their pure and sparkling fountains exultingly I come; Where bleak and towering summits invade the dark blue

THE LAIR.

And o'er their rudest ridges upon my steel I fly." Dickson. but the removal would kill him. What shall I The Monday succeeding the marriage of Bri- do with him? Let's see—these rocks are full of

tannia and the General was a glorious day. The sun rose in cloudless splendor, gilding the summits of the Alleghanies and throwing their shadows broad and black upon the valleys. And all this sublime beauty of earth and sky was reflected and duplicated in the diamond-clear

The songs of myriads of birds mingled with him away from the body of the coachman, stripthe laugh of a thousand rivulets and the shouts ped the clothes from the dead man, and currying of many cataracts. And all this grand harmony was repeated and reechoed from cavern, rock, and glen!

It was a glorious, jubilant morning! Above all this thunder of music was sometime

heard a clear, strong, ringing note! It was the passing shout of Gertrude Lion, as she cleared

spasing shout of Gertrude Lion, as she cleared as awful chasm, or gained a lofty peak!

The passage of the Mad river through a defined of the Alleghanies is one of the most sublime and terrific scenes in nature. Upon this allegiorious morning the travelling carriage of young Frobisher wound slowly up the ascent of this most fearful pass. The young man had left The hale of Rays on Saturday—had reached the ham—list of the Peaks, from whence he had set out this morning, with the intention of continuing his journey. He had left the village of the Peaks some miles behind, when his horses began to struggle up this steep, rugged, and perilous ascent. Frobisher looked out upon this wild seem of the passage of the return of the

the ascent of this pass, until, having gained the summit, they began to descend. Suddenly, piercing the thunder of the cata-

racts, came a cry : "Stop, on your Lives! You have m

The young man put his head from the carriage window, and caught a glimpse, high upon the precipice across the torrent, of a golden-haired Amazon in a blue riding-dress, upon a gigantic

you!" she shouted again, with frantic gestures It was too late! With rapidly accelerating velocity the carriage, rolling, pitching, and rebound ing, thundered down the precipice, and was dashed

to atoms on the rocks of the abyss! Clearing the chasm by a flying bound, Ger trude Lion sprang from her horse, and, leaping

from peak to peak, precipitated herself down to With scowling precipices above, and overhanggleam of sunlight, that, striking through a cleft

ing cliffs around, and jagged rocks below, pitch lark was the cavernous abyss but for one strong in the rocks, fell red upon the ghastly wreck, a mingled heap of broken shafts and wheels, crushed and writhing horses, and dead and dying revived.

stood, then she sprang to the spot! The horses were convulsed in their last death throes. The coachman lay with his head crushed. The form of the valet was shattered out of every resemblance to humanity. She saw all this at a glance. A second look showed her the form of a young man, with his head, shoulders, and arms, drooping backwards over the broken windows of the carriage. He hung there, pallid, still, and rigid. This might be from a concussion or a swoon—there was no proof of death, at least. She saw that, and hastened to render assistance where that, and hastened to render assistance where alone it could be available, if any, to him. She took hold of his shoulders and tried to draw im out of the carriage. Finding that a part of the timbers had been crushed upon his form, strong hands and hunting-knife until she had cut, torn, and wrenched an opening large enough to draw him through. She took him in her powerful arms, and laid his helpless head over her robust shoulders, and her fine, fierce eyes rolled from precipice to peak, and from rock to torrent, in search of a dry, smooth spot on which to lay the mangled form. She saw nothing of the sort until her eyes fell upon the spot near her feet, where the valet and the coachman lay in a heap with the horses-all still in death.

She laid her burden gently down, and with a Poor fellows!" bestowed impartially upon men and horses, she stooped, and, with her great strength, succeeded in stretching them out, and bruised form of the living invalid from the sharp rocks and foaming water. Then she lifted her patient, and laid him on the heap, arranging him as tenderly as possible—a wounded and insensi-

Seizing a crushed hat from the ground, she stooped to the water, and dipped it full. Kneeling on the sharp rocks, unmindful of the pain, she laved his head and face, the while gazing with a savage admiration at the pale, aristocratic features, surrounded by their frame of black tiful as a sun-gilded cloud! beautiful as a mounback to her patient, she ripped up his coat sleeve, and bared his arm, encircling it with her thumb

had swooped down before the great fireplace, and hovered there before a bright blaze that cast her

shadow to the ceiling. shadow to the ceiling.

"What the devil are you doing, Gertrude?"
again he asked, thrusting his hands into his
breeches pockets, and poking his head 'orward.
Gertrude started to her feet like a guilty thing,
a saucepan in one hand and a spoon in the other,
her sunguine blood crimsoning her brow.

"Ha ha ha ha ha-a-a-r!" shouted Brutus.
"Whar! you cooking; you! You a 'coffeebrewing, cake-baking little fool'?"
brewing, cake-baking little fool'?"
"HUSH!" muttered the giantess in a deep.

"HUSH!" muttered the giantess, in a deep, strong tone. "'Hush?' why, what in thunder am I to hush

for ?"

"Be still, I say, or, please Heaver, Fil gag you, Brutus!" exclaimed the amazon setting dewn the saucepan, and stepping towards him.

"Hum! "Fill roar you softly an it were a sucking dove;" but what's it all about, that these stone walls, that usually resound with noise, must

now be silent as 'the cushat's downy rest'?"
"The doctor says he must be kept quiet."

"What doctor?—nho kept quiet?"
"The poor boy—the beautiful boy up stairs."

Boy up stairs!"
Yes, that was killed almost by having his caringe dashed to pieces."

some poor, bunted, desperate fugitive slave, could reach this frightful wild. I must try to get him home to the Lair." She attempted to raise him, but spasms of agony convulsed his whole frame on being moved. "Ob! I could carry him home, "When-where-how?"
"This morning, at Mad River Pass, by taking the wrong road down the precipice."

caverns, the occasional retreats of runaway slaves. "And he has been brought here?"
"Yes; and the doctor has been here, and prescribed rest, and bandages, and salves, for his bruises—and wheys, and custards, and jellies, and what not, that I know nothing about. See, I've scalded myself already, trying to make this wine whey. Won't you be so good as to go over to the Dovecote, and fetch Zoe, and the schoolmaster, too, if he cannot be left behind; she knows how all these things ought to be got up."

"Oh, the little 'coffee-brewing fool' can be made useful in a case of emergency." TO BE CONTINUED.

LIBERTY, UNION, AND NO COMPROMISE.

SPEECH OF MR. CHASE, OF OHIO.

MR. CLAY'S COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS.

killed by the breaking of his carriage; he is too rice and names, and seep up the many of the ing water down his throat, while I return to the Lair to fetch necessaries for him."
"But if you should bring a posse with you to take me, Miss Gertrude."
"Why should I? Besides, would any venture

"And I am true."

"And so you are, Miss Gertrude."

"Certainly; reassure yourself; and here, take my knife. Now nurse your patient tenderly, while I am gone, and when I return. I will not forget you; I will bring you food, clothing, and a pass that will enable you to leave the State."

Then kneeling, and placing her hand once more upon the pallid brow of her patient, and arranging his rude couch, she arose and hurried from the

question.

But our responsibilities are limited by our powers; and however clear it may be that we are bound by allegiance to democratic principle to condemn, to mitigate, to abolish slavery, wherever we can constitutionally do so, it is equally clear that we are not bound, and that we have no right, to interfere with slavery by legislation beyond the sphere of our constitutional powers.

We have no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. We have power to prevent its extension, and to prohibit its existence within the sphere of the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government. Our duty, therefore, is to abstain from interference with it in the States. It is also our duty to prohibit its extension into national territories, and its continuance where we are constitutionally responsible for its existence.

Such, Mr. President, is my position; and for the purpose of showing that I am sustained in it by the very highest anthority, I propose to review, somewhat at large, the history of this Government in its relations to slavery.

It was said yesterday by the honorable Senator from Virginia [Mr. Hentes] that the South had no cause of complaint against the North in regard to slavery until the year 1520, the date of the Missouri compromise. However that may be, we must go further back in time, if we wish to trace the controversy between slavery and freedom in this country to its source. We must go two hundred years further back. It was in 1620 that a Dutch ship ascended the James river, bringing the first slaves into Virginia. In that same year the Mayflower bought the upon the pallid brow of her patient, and arranging his rude couch, she arose and hurried from the cavern, clambered up the rugged ascent, and sprang from peak to peak, until she had gained the spot where she had left her horse. He was no longer there. Placing her fingers to her lips, she blew a clear, shrill call, and soon her white horse came ambling up the side of a precipice towards her. She placed her hand upon his neck, leaped into the saddle, and sped like an arrow from the bow towards the Luir.

It was late in the morning before she returned, with linen, wine, and food. She found Antony faithfully watching his patient. With the aid of the restoratives she had brought, the young man revived. "Now, Antony," she said, "we must move him; but first, here is the pass I wrote for you."

She took it out and read it—

"Antony Burgess has my permission to pass and re-pass from Penkville to Alexandria, free of molestation, between the first of June and the first of July, inclusive.

"The Lair, —— Co., Va."

"The Lair, —— Co., Va."

bless you."
"Shan't I help you to tote the young gentleman up the rocks, Miss Gertrude?"
"Oh, no; two carrying one burden could not

self?"
"No, no, you could not do it tenderly enough; besides, I doubt whether you are now strong enough. No, do you attend to what is left behind; bury the poor dead coachmen, and don't forget to "The abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest object of desire in these colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But, previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves, it is necessary to exclude further importations from Africa. Yet our repeated attempts to effect this by prohibitions, and by imposing duties which might amount to prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by his Majesty's negative; thus preferring the immediate advantage of a few African corsains to the lasting interests of the American States, and the rights of human nature, deeply wounded by this infamous practice."—Am. Archives, 4th series, vol. 1, p. 696.

The Congress, which soon after assembled, shared these sentingents. Among its first acts was the framing of the celebrated Articles of Association which composed the non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption agreement. I will read the second of those articles:

"That we will neither import nor purchase any slave imrecite the ten commandments over their graves.

Now good bye." And, shaking hands with him,

Gertrude turned, and lifted up her patient.

"No, no, do not; you cannot," muttered the
young man, in a feeble voice—now seeming, for the
first time, to note what was colored.

young man, in a feeble voice—now seeming, for the first time, to note what was going on.

"Hush," replied Gertrude, laying his head tenderly over her shoulder, while she let his arm rest upon his bosom, and drooped her own head unconsciously, caressingly, over his silky curls.

She left the cavern, and carefully picking her way among the rocks, not to jolt her patient, becan to climb the ascent.

way among the rocks, not to joit her patient, began to climb the ascent.

"Oh, do not, do not, you will hurt yourself," very faintly murmured the young man, feebly struggling to get down.

"Hush, hush! there, there, be still! that's a dear boy; be easy, that's a good boy."

He was still, from exhaustion, until they had nearly reached the ascent, when the youth again grow restive.

tain, and towards this house, scrambling over rocks, broken walls, and through tangled bushes and briers, Gertrude bore her charge.

"What—the—blazes—are you doing, Gertrude?" exclaimed Brutus Lion, entering the stone-paved kitchen of the Lair that evening. The Ger-falcon had swooped down before the great fireplace, and hovered there before a bright blaze that cast her.

And let it be remembered also hat prominent in the list of measures agreed on in these articles, was the discontinuance of the slave trac, with a view to the ultimate extinction of slavery self.

I say with a view to the utimate extinction of attention to an extract from the proceedings of a town meeting at Danbury, Comecticut, held on 12th of December, 1775:

"It is with singular pleasure we totice the second article

"It is with singular pleasure we totice the second article of the Association, in which it is agreed to import no more negro slaves, as we cannot but thint its paipable absurdity so loudly to complain of attempts be aslave us while we are actually englaving others."—An Archives, 4th series, vol. 1, p. 1038.

This was the Northern view. What was the Southern? We find it upon retord in the proceedings of the Congress of the Representatives of Daries, in the colony of Georgia. Acceding to the Association, they declared their views in these words: "We, the representatives of the extensive district of Da rien, in the colony of Georgia, being now assembled is Cougress, by the authority and free choice of the inhabitants of said district, now street from their fetters, do re-solve."

Then follow several resolutions setting forth the grounds of complaint against the oppressions of Great Britain, closing with the imphatic declaration which I will new read

which I will new rest.

"To show to the world that we as not influenced by any contracted or interested motives, but we general philanthropy for all mankind, of whatever thanks, la "guage, or complexion, we hereby declare our disapprobation and absorvence of the unnatural practice of slavery in America, thowever the uncultivated state of our country or other specious arguments may plead for it)—s practice founded in injustice and cruelly, and highly dangerous to our liberies as well as lives, debasing part of our fellow creatures below ment, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest, and laying the basis of that liberty we contend for, and which we pray the Almighty to continue to the latest posterity, upon a very wrong foundation. We therefore readve at all times to use our utmost endecover for the manumission of our slaves in this colony, upon the most safe and equitable footing for the masters and themselves."

Am. Archives, 4th series, vol. 1, p. 1135.

That, sir, was the Southern view. At least it was

safe and equitable footing for the masters and themselves."

Am. Archives, 4th series, tol. 1, p. 1135.

That, sir, was the Southern view. At least it was the view of a large and intelligent and influential body of Southern men. And with the understanding of their effects and tendency, the Articles of Association were adopted by colonial conventions, county meetings, and lesser assemblages throughout the country, and became the law of America—the fundamental Constitution, so to speak of the first American Union. It is needless to cite many resolutions of these meetings. They can be found in the American Archives by those who desire to investigate the subject. I will quote but two.

The first is a resolution of the Convention of Maryland, held in November, 1774, redopted by a subsequent Convention, more fully ettended, in December of the same year:

"Resolved, That every member of this meeting will, and every person in the province should, strictly and invisibility observe and carry into execution the Association agreed on by the Continental Congress."

The other is the declaration adopted by a general

The other is the declaration adopted by a general meeting of the freeholders of James City county, Virginia, in November, 1774, in these words:

of nationality and sovereignty.

Well, sir, nearly two years passed by, and the grievances of the colonies remained unredressed. The war of the Revolution had begun, and the Declaration of Independence was promulgated. That instrument breathed the same spirit as the Articles of Association. The original draught, as it came from

for the Catalant States to relinquish their pretensions. New York was the first to respond to this appeal, and her cession was accepted by Congress in 1782. Virginia had previously proposed to cede all her claim northwest of the Ohio on certain conditions; but, the conditions not being admitted, the cession was not accepted. Subsequently the contest was terminated by a satisfactory cession, made by Virginia and the contest was terminated by a satisfactory cession, made by Virginia and the contest was terminated by a satisfactory cession, made by Virginia and the contest was terminated by a satisfactory cession. disting: ished character of that time.

In a letter to Robert Morris, dated Mount Vernon,
April 12, 1786, George Washington said: "I can only say that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it, [slavery:] but there is only one proper and effectual mode in which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting."—9 Sparks's Washington, 158. e reiterated this sentiment:
"I never mean, unless some particular circumstance."

not being admitted, the cession was not accepted. Subsequently the contest was terminated by a satisfactory cession, made by Virginia and accepted by Congress. It was an arrangement, in fact, which involved concessions on both sides. Virginia yielded to the United States all her claims to territory northwest of the Ohio, and the United States tacitly surrendered to Virginia all claim to the territory southeast of that river, alleged to be within her chartered limits. I have thought it my duty to make these observations, as a Senator of a State whose rights and interests, as well as the rights and interests of her sister States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, are affected to some extent, by the claim of exclusive title to the Western country which has been advanced in behalf of Virginia.

Whatever the title of Virginia may have been, however, it is certain that upon her cession, made, as I have said, on the list of March, 1784, the United States came into the undisputed outcombin and savereignty of the vast region northwest of the Ohio. To dispose of the soil and to determine the political institutions of the Territory, now became the duty of Congress; and the duty was promptly performed. On the very day of the cession, before the sun went down, Thomas Jefferson, in behalf of a committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Howell of Rhode Island, and Mr. Chase of Maryland, reported a plan for the government of the Western Territory—not that lying north of the Ohio merely, but of all, from the north line of Florida to the north line of the United States. This, sir, is a memorable document of out early history, and I propose to read portions of it to the Senate:

"The territory ceded, or to be ceded, by the individual."

ate:

"The territory ceded, or to be ceded, by the individual States to the United States, "shall be formed into distinct States. The settlers shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, receive authority, with appointments of time and place, for their free males, of full age, to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary Government.

Such temporary G wernment shall only continue in force, in any State, until it shall have acquired twenty thousand inhabitants; when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent Constitution and Government for themselves: Provided, That both the temporary and permanent Governments be established upon these principles as their basis.

Here follow sundry provisions, the last of which is It has been said, in the course of this debate, that there was some understanding between Congress and the Convention in regard to the question of slavery. That may be so. There is, however, nothing in history white proves it, though circumstances to established a permanent Constitution and Governments for themselves: Provided, That both the temporary and permanent Governments be established upon these principles as their basis.

Here follow sundry provisions, the last of which is as follows:

"That after the year 1800 of the Christian Era there shall be neither sincery nor incolantary secritude in any of the said States, otherwise than in the punishment of the said States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereaf the party shall have been duly cancicled to have been personally guilty."

This, sir, was the plan and provise of Jefferson. It met the approbation of the American People. It proved that the declaration of 1776 was not an empty profession, but a true faith. It proved that the spirit profession, but a true faith. It proved that the spirit proved that the declaration of 1776 was not an empty profession, but a true faith. It proved that the spirit proved that the declaration of 1776 was not an empty profession, but a true faith. It proved that the spirit proved that the declaration of 1776 was not an empty profession, but a true faith. It proved that the spirit proved that the declaration of 1776 was not an empty profession, but a true faith. It proved that the spirit proved that the spirit proved that the declaration of 1776 was not an empty profession, but a true faith. It proved that the spirit proved that the declaration of 1776 was not an empty profession, but a true faith. It proved that the spirit proved that the spi

"That after the year 1800 of the Christian Era there shall be neither slowery nor involuntary secretude in any of the said States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

This

whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

This, sir, was the plan and proviso of Jefferson. It met the approbation of the American People. It proved that the declaration of 1776 was not an empty profession, but a true faith. It proved that the spirit of the covenant of 1774 yet animated the heart of the nation. According to this grand and comprehensive scheme, the commencement of the nineteenth century was to witness the inauguration of freedom, as the fundamental and perpetual law of the transmontane half of the American Republic.

Had this plan and proviso been adopted, we should not now be discussing the questions which embarrass us. The extension of slavery would have been limited by the Alleghanies. No slave could ever have trodden a foot of the soil beyond. Unhappily, however, the proviso was not adopted; and, as I have already said that it met the approval of the people, I ask attention to the proceedings which resulted in its rejection. On the 19th of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved that the proviso be stricken out. Under the Articles of Confederation, which governed the proceedings of Congress, a majority of the thirteen States, was necessary to an affirmative decision of any question; and the vote of no State ould be counted, unless represented by at least two delegates.

The question upon Mr. Spaight's motion was put

could be counted, unless represented by at least two delegates.

The question upon Mr. Spaight's motion was put in its light, and ascertain the original import of its language.

What, then, shall we find in it? The guaranties so much talked of? Recognition of property in man? Stipulated protection for that property in national territories and by national law? No, sir; orbing like it.

We find, on the contrary, extreme care to exclude these ideas from the Constitution. Neither the

each of the States are roce in the said resolve of the 2st of April, 1784."—I Jour. Old Cong., 481.

The resolution was ordered to be committed by the votes of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland—eight; against the votes of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—four. Delaware was not represented. The vote of Maryland was determined by two ayes against one no, while that of Virginia was determined by two noes against one aye. The decided favor shown to this resolution by the vote for its commitment was the more remarkable, inasmuch as it proposed the immediate prohibition of slavery, instead of prohibition after 1800, in all territory acquired, and to be acquired.

"They tell us that they see a progressive danger of bring ing about emancipation. The principle has begun since the Revolution. Let us do what we will, it will com-round. Slavery has been the foundation of much of tha impiety and dissipation which have been so much dissem minated among our countrymen. If it were totally abol-ished, it would do much good."—3 Elliof's Debates, 6—48

"The migration or importation, &c., is confined to the States now existing only; new States cannot claim it. Congress by their ordinance for creating new States some time since declared that the new States shall be republican, and that there shall be no slavery in them."—2 Elliot's Debates, 115.

"No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disselsed or his freehold, or be exited, or deprived of his privileges, franchises, life, therty, or property, but by due process of law."—1 Elliot's Debutes, 328.

haw."—1 Elliot's Debates, 328.

These various propositions came before Congress, and that body, at its first session, agreed upon several amendments to the Constitution, which were subsequently ratified by the States. That which related

depend, and depend wholly, upon State law, both for existence and support. Beyond State limits, within the boundaries of the United States, there can These sentiments were shared by nearly every

within the boundaries of the United States, there can be constitutionally no slave.

Here I may pause. I have rapidly sketched the rise of the American Government and the American Union, so far as their relations to American slavery are involved, from their origin in the Association in 1774 to the establishment of the Constitution in 1787. One spirit pervaded, one principle controlled all this action—a spirit of profound reverence for the rights of man as man—the principle of perfect equality of men before the law.

Animated by this spirit and guided by this principle, the Association bound all its members to disconple, the Association bound all its members to discon-

In a letter to John F. Mercer, September 9, 1786,

And, in a letter to Sir John Sinclair, he further

ple, the Association bound all its members to discon-tinue the slave-trade. If any of them continued it, and some of them did, the guilt was on their own heads only, for the Association had no power to en-force the covenant. When the American Congress resolved on independence, they solemnly announced the great doctrine of inalienable rights as the basis And, in a letter to Sir John Sinclair, he further said:

There are in Pennylvania laws for the gradual abeliance of the conservent with eight of the property of the conservent of the property which eight of the property which proves it in the conservent of the property of the property

llow me to ask him a question ?

Mr. CHASE. Certainly.

Mr. BORLAND. I think I understood the Senair. Both LAND. I think I understood the Senator as giving a reason for adhering to the institution of slavery on the part of Southern statesmen, that the Constitution allowed the slave population to form a basis of representation. Does the Senator give that as a re-son why they adhered to the institution of slavery, and became more attached to it?

Mr. CHASE. I believe that was one of the reasons.

Mr. BORLAND. Then I can say to the Senator that his argument, it seems to me, confutes itself; for the reason that if the slaves were liberated, each would be counted; whereas, being retained as slaves,

Why, sir, is it not quite obvious that in a district where the number of slaves is considerable, even if suffrage be universal, the number of votes must be proportionably reduced? And, inasmuch as slaveholders are usually the chief landholders and property holders, and have a common interest, is it not quite obvious that they will generally be able to wield the political power of the district? Destroy the slave representation, and their power is gone. Enfranchise the slaves, and their power is gone. Enfranchise the slaves, and there are no slaveholders, and of course no slave power. Enfranchisement will, doubtless, increase the political power of the State, but it will annihilate the slave power. I repeat, Mr. President, and they who think me wrong may refute what I say, if they can, that there must have been some adequate cause or causes for the remarkable change of feeling and action in regard to slavery which began to manifest itself about this time, and that these causes, in my judgment, were: first, the political power derived by slaveholders from the representation of three-fifths of their slaves; and, secondly, the augmented value of slaves arising from the su dden increase of the cotton culture. The last of these causes requires no further consideration; but I wish to direct attention somewhat more particularly to the first.

The first apportionment was made by the Constitution Convention. Regard was had, doubtless, to the three-fifths rule in determining the number of Representatives assigned to each State, but we cannot now ascertain how many were allowed for the slaves. The census supplies the means of ascertaining the precise quantum of slave representation in each decennial period since the first apportionment. I now propose to submit to the Senete a table which exhibits at one view each decennial period since the salves to inhere the slaves. It may, nowever, be worth while to refer briefly to the views expressed in the State Conventions which convened for the purpose of considering the Consti-tution with a view to its ratification. Did they ex-pect the extension or continuance of slavery through the action or under the protection of the Govern-ment which they were called on to establish? Not stell.

period.	Representa- tive number.	Three-fifths and of slaves.	Represent
90 — 1800	30,0/0	406,737	13
00 - 1810 $10 - 1820$	33,000 35,000	714,816	16
20 - 1830	40.000	922,539	23
30 - 1840 $40 - 1850$	40,700	1,206 418	25

From this table it appears that in the very first Congress, if the Convention based their original apportionment upon anything like a correct estimate of the population, there must have been at least ten Representatives of slaves, and that in the second Congress there were thirteen. It was impossible that the influence of this representation should not be felt. It was natural, though it does seem to have been anticipated, that the unity of the slave interest, strengthened by this accession of political power, should gradually weaken the public sentiment and modify the national policy against slavery.

Well, sir, occasion was not long wanting to test the dispositions of Congress in this respect. At an early period of the second session of the 1st Congress, petitions were presented from the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, New York, and from the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, of which Benjamin Franklin was the President, praying Congress to take such measures as the Constitution would permit to discountenance and discourage slavery and the slave trade. A similar address had been made by a deputation of Friends to the Congress of the Confederation, in 1783, who were received and heard with great respect, though Congress of the Confederation, in 1783, who were received and heard with great respect, though Congress of the Confederation as was desired. The petitions now presented were not treated with similar consideration. They were, however, received and referred, and in due time a report was made. In this report, the limits of the powers of Congress over the subjects of slavery and the slave-trade were carefully defined. In regard to slavery in the States, it expressed the fullest "confidence in the wisdom and humanity of the Legislatures, that they would revise their laws from time to time, when necessary, and promote the objects mentioned in the memorials, and every other measure that may tend to the happiness of slaves;" and, in regard to slavery within the aphere of the legitimate action of Congress, it co

nearly reached the ascent, when the youth again grew restive.

"Come, come, lie still; be quiet, or I'll get mad, and I am dangerous when I'm mad; ask anyone if I'm not," said Gertrude, as, resting a moment with her burden, she raised her fingers to her lips, and blew the shrill, clear call, that brought her white horse bounding towards her. Laying the youth on the horse's neck, and holding him there by one hand, she sprang into the saddle, and, gathering him to her bosom again, she set off in a slow and easy gait to the Lair.

Going down the opposite descent of this ridge, and passing through a defile, and climbing up another ridge of rocks, and passing down it, a tall and thickly wooded mountain oleft, open near the summit, like the open crater of an extinguished volcano, stood before them. The opening near this mountain-top was shaped like a mammoth tea-cup filky hair and whiskers. "How beautiful he is! low beautiful !" she said, lifting the delicate hand, and examining with a half savage, half childish curiosity the white and tapering fingers, one of which was encircled with a rich seal ring. "Beauain rainbow! Oh! I hope he will not die!" And cople do for dead people? I mean drowned peo-

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh | the vein. Then gazing on the fair transparent the vein. Then gazing on the fair transparent skin, with the blue veins meandering beneath, she paused. For the very first time in her life the rock of her heart was smitten, and a fount of pity and tenderness gushed forth into a flood of tears, that rolled flashing down her face, like one of the sparkling waterfalls of her native mountains. "Oh! what shall I do? I cannot! No, I cannot stick this ghastly blade into that fair arm! Oh! I cannot! it would give him so much pain! But if I do not, he will die! Yes, he will dissolve But if I do not, he will die! Yes, he will dissolve away from me, beautiful and evanescent as the rainbow of this morning!" She opened the vein, rainbow of this morning!" She opened the vein, and, as the blood began to flow, the young man slowly unclosed his eyes. "How do you feel? Do you know me? (Yes, that was what the doctor said to Brutus, when he opened his eyes after the bleeding) How do you feel? Do you know me?" But a spasm convulsed the young man's face, and he fainted again. "Oh! Heavens! what shall I do now?" exclaimed Gertrode, as she cut off the linen sleeve of his shirt, stripped it up, and bound up his arm. "I must get him home to the Lair; but Oh! I am fearful that he cannot bear the remain!" She dashed water in his face. He revived again. "Do you know me now?" she asked, fixing her eyes earnestly on his countenance. He looked at her with a troubled expression, and chosed his eyes, us if in weariness, while spasms of pain traversed his countenance. "Oh! if I could get a doctor here! but that is impossible—neither man nor beast but myself, or some poor, bunted, desperate fugitive slave, could

level, and quite dark. Stripping off her blue cloth pelisse, she laid it down as a pallet; return-

them off to the eavern, laid a part of them on the pelisse, to make it softer, and rolled up a part of them as a pillow, and placed it at the head. Then returning to her patient, she raised him in her arms, laid his head gently over her shoulder,

and bore him carefully along till she reached the cavern. Here she laid him down tenderly, and

going to a waterfall close by, she filled the hat, and, returning, made him drink a portion, and bathed his face, head, and hands, with the rest.

"What is it, then, Miss Gertrude?"
"You see this wounded boy? He was hall

Now, Antony, since he cannot be removed from this abyss, first inter that poor dead coachman

their neck in this terrible descent?

That is true enough."

The second